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ABSTRACT

A brief history of library development in Colorado is followed by the outline of a plan which delineates four network programs: materials selection, interlibrary loan, reference/information, and communications. Though these programs are interrelated in numerous ways, they are considered here one by one. For each program, the purpose and need, the current status, and the tasks needed for development are discussed. Following each discussion is a summary chart listing objectives, tasks, and a variety of considerations for each task. The cooperative roles to be played by the different libraries and agencies in Colorado are described, as well as the administration and governance of the network. A glossary of acronyms and initialisms, a brief bibliography, and two pages of definitions are included. (Author/JD)

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COLORADO LIBRARY NETWORK PLAN

A NETWORK FOR SHARING

prepared by

Virginia Boucher
Colorado Library Network Coordinator, 1976-77

adopted by the

Colorado State Board of Education

June 2, 1977

Colorado State Library
1362 Lincoln Street
Denver, Colorado 80203

1977

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Eleanor Montague and Karl M. Pearson contributed significantly to this document, as did the staff of the Colorado State Library.

Karl M. Pearson conducted a survey in November 1976 to obtain data needed for estimating costs and activity volumes in conjunction with a feasibility study for a statewide data base to provide location information for Colorado library materials. The resulting document, Survey of Cataloging Sources and Volume of Activity in Colorado Libraries, is available from the Colorado State Library upon request.

Providing Location Information for Colorado Library Resources, a document containing information which serves as a technical appendix to this Plan, was also written by Karl M. Pearson. Copies may be ordered from the Colorado State Library, 1362 Lincoln, Denver, Colorado 80203. Price $3.50. Catalog No. 2B142.

Contributions to ideas in this draft were made by participants in the Colorado Library Network discussions:

February 11, 1976 February 23, 1976
June 21-23, 1976

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Further suggestions were made by numerous individuals during the Spring of 1977 when the Plan was reviewed and discussed.

On June 1, 1977 the Colorado Council for Library Development approved the Plan and sent a recommendation for adoption to the Colorado State Board of Education. The Board adopted the Plan on June 2, 1977.

COLORADO LIBRARY NETWORK PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS iii

TABLE OF CONTENTS v

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS vi

INTRODUCTION 1

HISTORY 4

OUTLINE OF THE PLAN 11

MATERIALS LOCATION 12

INTERLIBRARY LOAN 19

REFERENCE/INFORMATION 25

COMMUNICATIONS 31

NETWORKING ROLES 38

ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNANCE 44

SUMMARY 47

END NOTES 49

GLOSSARY 50

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

HISTORY CHART. 3

REGIONAL LIBRARY SERVICE SYSTEMS IN COLORADO. 7

COLORADO LIBRARY NETWORK. 11

MATERIALS LOCATION 12

MATERIALS LOCATION CHART. 18

INTERLIBRARY LOAN. 19

INTERLIBRARY LOAN CHART. 24

REFERENCE/INFORMATION. 25

REFERENCE/INFORMATION CHART. 30

COMMUNICATION. 31

COMMUNICATIONS CHART. 35

ROLES OF PARTICIPANTS. 37

ADMINISTRATION & GOVERNANCE. 43

ADVISORY COMMITTEE. 46

COLORADO LIBRARY NETWORK PLAN

INTRODUCTION

In this day of space travel and hang gliding, molecular biology and herb gardening, modern poetry and Shakespeare study, sleepy towns and burgeoning cities, no one library can provide all the services and information resources needed by Coloradoans. The diversity and quantity of materials published in the United States coupled with increased user demands have made a tremendous impact on the library community. In addition, the economy has changed. While funding agencies are looking at library budgets with an increasingly critical eye, costs for library materials have risen. In 1975 the average price of a hardcover trade-technical book published in the United States was $16.19. In the last seven years the price of these books has risen 91%. In 1975 the average subscription price of periodicals published in the United States was $19.94, an increase of 130% in seven years.[1]

But just as the mountain men in the early days of Colorado came to each other's aid in a tight situation, individual libraries today try to share what they have with each other to meet an unfilled need. It matters not whether the need be in Denver or Dove Creek.

A library network is defined as:

> A number of libraries or other organizations cooperatively interconnected by communication links or channels which can be used for the exchange or transfer of materials and information.[2]

A library network

- is a way for libraries to work together in a systematic, cooperative fashion in order to share their resources.
- is a way to achieve efficient and effective library services.
- can stretch the available dollars to serve more people.
- has a formal organization.
- has defined participatory and administrative responsibilities.
- has agreed upon goals.

In Colorado, parts of a library network exist today. But further development is needed for all potential users to make maximum use of the library resources of the state.

The purpose of the Colorado Library Network Plan is to spell out the networking activities which exist today and to recommend action for the full development of the network. The Plan is an attempt to delineate the objectives, tasks, structure, participation, and funding for the full-scale implementation of a Colorado Library Network. The Plan is a way to look at what exists and should be in terms of an integrated whole.

The goal of the Colorado Library Network is to develop and support an organization of libraries of various types in order to bring about efficient and effective sharing of resources and information for the benefit of the people of Colorado.

Specific objectives are:

To provide a system for locating library materials throughout the state and nation which facilitates the sharing of resources and provides a guide for local library collection development.

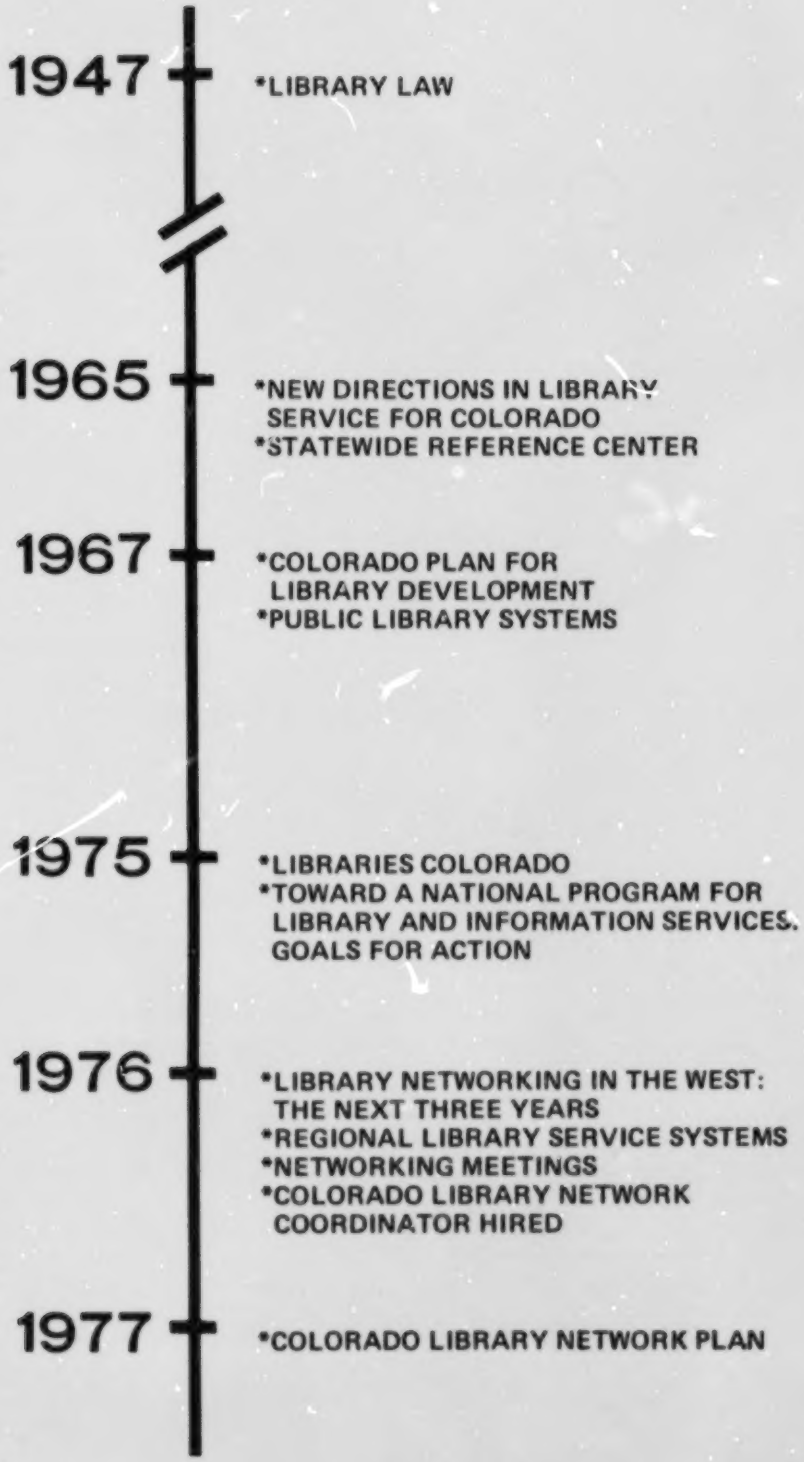
To provide efficient and effective interlibrary loans to Coloradoans who need them.

To increase the use of library resources by supplying additional reference services.

To provide rapid, cost effective communications.

A look at the past should be useful for discovering what must be done to proceed.

COLORADO LIBRARY NETWORK HISTORY CHART



HISTORY

A number of people, organizations, events, and documents have contributed toward the library development which exists in Colorado today.

First of all, the 1947 Library Law includes among the state librarian's powers and duties: (1) library development throughout the state in cooperation with other agencies; (2) to serve as the agent of the state to receive and administer state or federal funds which may be appropriated to further library development within the state; (3) to establish regulations under which such grants are distributed for assisting in the establishment, improvement, or enlargement of libraries or library systems; (4) to encourage contractual and cooperative relations between school and public libraries.[3]

Accordingly, in 1965 the state librarian contracted with Nelson Associates, Inc. for a library study. The purpose was to survey the resources of libraries in the state and to make recommendations for improvement of library service. Nelson Associates, Inc. submitted to the Colorado State Library in August, 1965, New Directions in Library Service for Colorado. The recommendations made therein were primarily in the areas of grant-in-aid programs and the statewide reference program.[4]

To determine how some of the Nelson recommendations might be translated into reality, the Colorado Plan for Library Development was drafted. The Colorado State Board of Education, policy making board for the Colorado State Library, and the Colorado Library Association approved the plan in 1966. The purpose of the plan was to serve as a guide for the development of library services in the state. Among the primary objectives were: (1) providing the legal establishment of systems of public libraries in the state, and (2) establishing a complete statewide reference service. To implement these objectives, seven public library systems were begun. An orderly method of requesting information and library materials was developed and became the core of the statewide reference service. The Denver Public Library as the statewide

reference center (later called The Colorado Resource Center) was established by contract as part of this program. The resulting cooperation among libraries in the public library systems and the better access to resources of the statewide reference service meant that more people in Colorado used increased numbers of library materials from a wider variety of libraries. Some of the objectives of the plan, however, were not achieved because of lack of funding, changing conditions, and altered priorities of the library community.

In 1972 the Colorado Council for Library Development was petitioned to evaluate the plan and revise it if necessary. A resolution to review and update the plan was adopted by the State Board of Education. The resolution stated in part:

> Now, therefore, be it resolved that a citizens committee be appointed by the Colorado Council for Library Development which shall:
>
> Study the needs of the citizens of Colorado for sources of knowledge and information that can appropriately be provided by libraries;
>
> Develop goals and objectives for libraries which will meet these identified needs;
>
> Devise a plan whereby libraries in Colorado can be further developed to provide services required to meet these goals and objectives;
>
> Propose methods of funding the plan through appropriate meetings and reports;
>
> Keep the citizens of the state informed on the progress of the committee's work.[5]

The resulting revision of the plan, Libraries Colorado: A Plan for Development, was adopted by the Colorado State Board of Education on November 6, 1975, and published in February, 1976.

Guidance for network development was given in Libraries Colorado. The major precepts of statewide library service were delineated:

> Equality of opportunity for access to library service for all citizens of Colorado required the following six precepts:
>
> 1. The state's information resources are the aggregate of all the resources of all libraries in Colorado.
>
> 2. Access to at least a minimal collection within the local community or within a reasonable distance from home, school, or place of work is the right of every citizen.

3. Every library is an entry point to the state's information resources.

4. Flexible library service meets the changing needs of the individual by using changing resources, the benefits of technology, and other innovations.

5. The continuous evaluation of library service maintains quality of service at the highest levels of effectiveness and efficiency possible with the available resources.

6. Statewide service is supportive of the goals of existing libraries and related agencies. The mutual sharing of resources whenever practical and efficient enhances the achievement of these goals.[6]

Libraries Colorado included, for the first time, general library network objectives stated as follows:

1. Continuing study and education of the state's citizenry and library profession on national and regional network developments, with an assessment of their potential applications and evaluation of their effectiveness.

2. Identification of existing desired networks in the state and the recommendation of possible methods for access leading toward their optimum use.

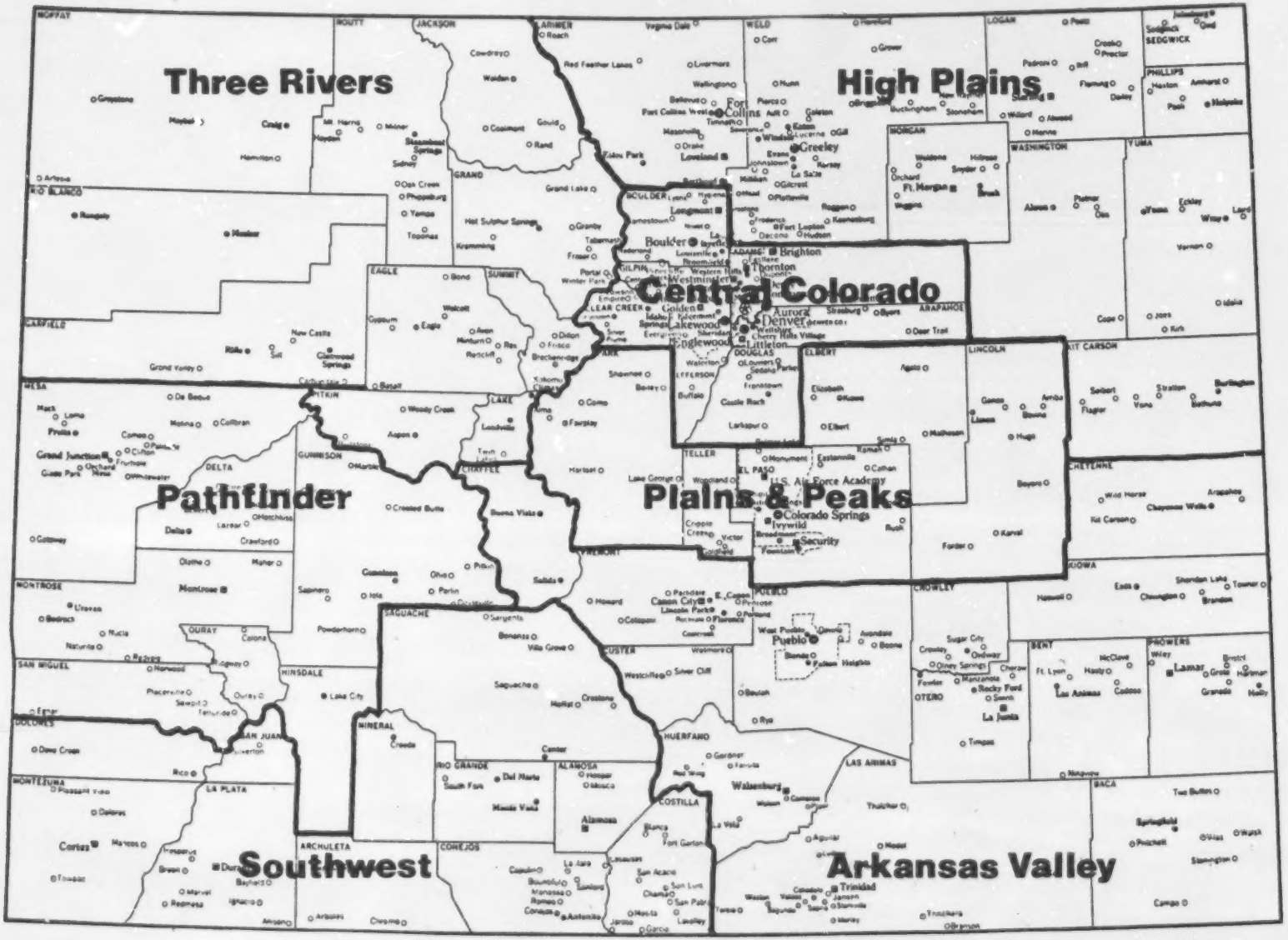
3. Preparation of guidelines for planning and exploring network systems.

4. Preparation of planning studies and recommendations on components for essential cooperative programs or as networking adjuncts.

5. Appropriate administrative, legislative, and fiscal strategy will be devised as required to implement further network developments.[7]

Meanwhile the seven public library systems, which were begun in 1967, advanced from an experimental stage to essential on-going programs. The success of these seven library systems and the increased use of the state's library resources through improved interlibrary loan via the statewide reference service, caused other types of libraries to want to participate. In 1975 the Colorado State Legislature unanimously passed a bill allowing the legal establishment of regional library service systems. CRS 24-90-124 allowed for the creation of these cooperative programs and permitted the participation of all types of publicly

Regional Library Service Systems in Colorado



supported libraries. Beginning in October 1976, multi-type library systems, with academic, public, school, and special library members, were a reality in Colorado. The "Rules for Regional Library Service Systems" stated that each system should provide an assessment of needs within its system area. In accordance with this directive, the Colorado Regional Library Systems Needs Assessment Project was undertaken and completed in 1976. Among those needs which received high priority by most librarians were a union catalog of books, information about special collections in Colorado, and information service - all library network activities.[8]

Interest in further development of a Colorado Library Network was expressed in January 1976 by the regional library service system directors. At their request, the Colorado State Library called together a group of librarians to consider improving, refining, and extending a statewide network and to consider increasing computer applications to library services. After meetings on February 11 and 23, 1976, a statement of recommended policy for library networks was presented to the Colorado Council for Library Development which approved it on March 11, 1976.

The Colorado State Library sponsored a network design seminar held in Estes Park, June 21-23, 1976; the participants set forth more ideas for a Colorado Library Network. Upon recommendation of both the Colorado Council for Library Development and the design seminar, a Colorado Library Network coordinator was employed by the Colorado State Library on August 1, 1976.

Regional and national library network developments were taking place at the same time.

Regional goals for library coordination - with specific tasks to be carried out by individual States - were posed in the fall of 1976 in the Western Interstate Library Coordinating Organization's publication: Library Networking in the West: The Next Three Years. This document presented a concept and a guide for fostering development of library resource sharing in the West. In it were listed major goals

and tasks designed to strengthen regional and national capabilities for providing every citizen full access to available information resources. The importance of state library agencies was described as:

> ...the most logical group to coordinate interstate library cooperation. They are responsible for improving the level of service provided to all a state's citizens by all types of libraries, and they have traditionally supported regional services...[9]

The national impetus for networks was set forth in 1975 in Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action, prepared by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. The Commission's current goal is:

> To eventually provide every individual in the United States with equal opportunity of access to that part of the total information resource which will satisfy the individual's educational, working, cultural and leisure-time needs and interests, regardless of the individual's location, social or physical condition or level of intellectual achievement.[10]

The Commission sets forth eight objectives including the following:

> Plan, develop and implement a nationwide network of library and information service.[11]

The states are referred to as the cornerstones upon which a national network will be built. Careful attention is given in this document to the role of the states in networking activities.

With regional and national attention in 1976 being focused on library networks as a means of rapid delivery of needed services and materials to people, the time was propitious for further planning and development in Colorado. A plan for the Colorado Library Network was drafted in early 1977 based on the following principles:

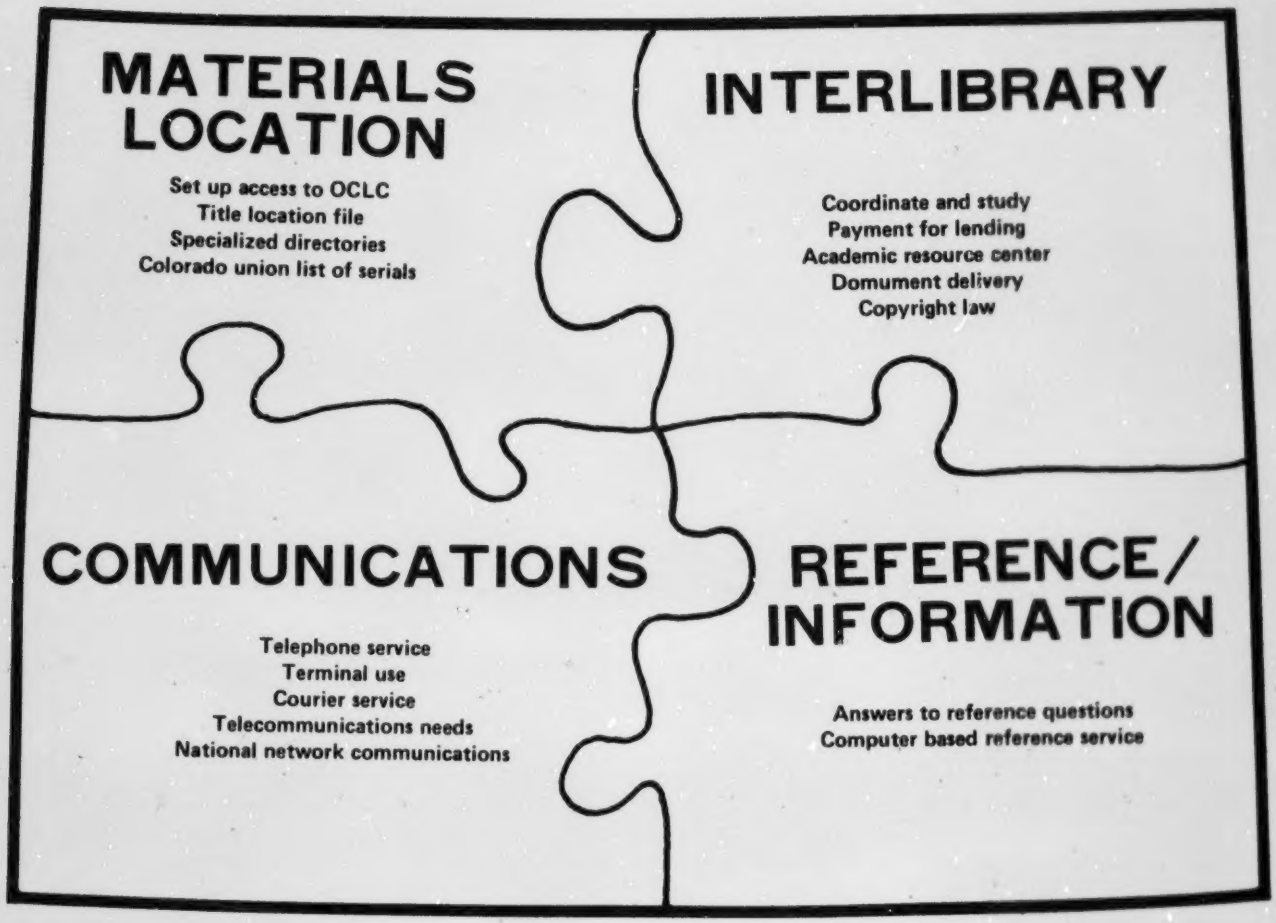
1. There should be a structured library network in Colorado.
2. The Network structure should include the regional library service systems.
3. Specific network tasks should be performed as close to the library user as possible considering funding and sound library management.

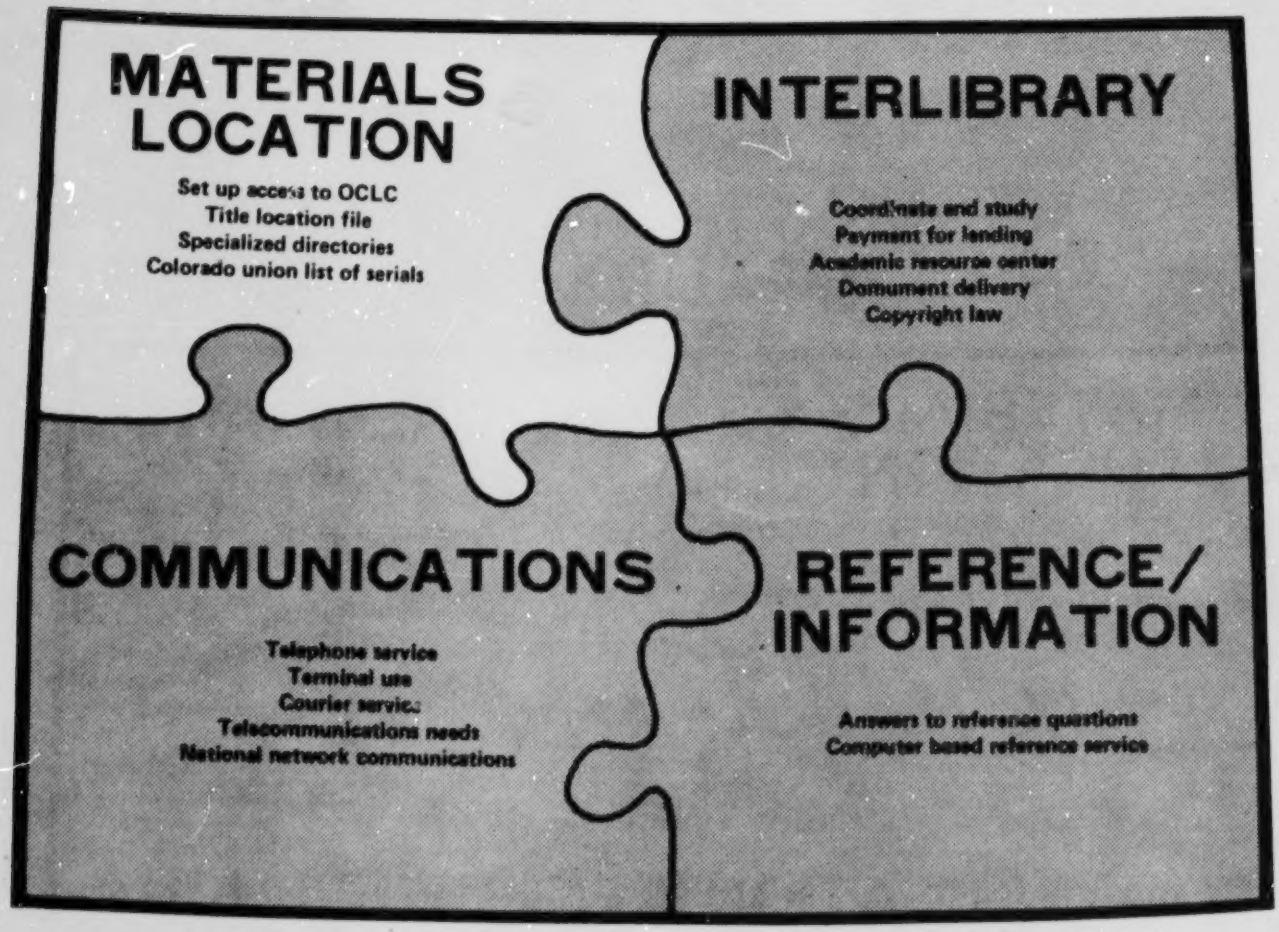
4. The Colorado State Library should be the manager of this network.
5. All types of libraries should be able to use the network.
6. All types of library materials should be considered in network activity.
7. Increased use should be made of the major library resources which are located primarily along the Front Range.
8. A statewide location list of major library holdings should be built on existing data bases.
9. The Colorado Library Network Plan should be compatible with regional and national network planning.
10. Adequate funding should be found to pay for network services.

OUTLINE OF THE PLAN

The Colorado Library Network Plan delineates four network programs: materials location, interlibrary loan, reference/information, and communications. Though these programs are interrelated in numerous ways, they will be considered here one by one. For each program, the purpose and need, the current status, and the tasks needed for development are discussed. Following each discussion is a summary chart listing objectives, tasks, and a variety of considerations for each task. Next, roles to be played by the different libraries and agencies in Colorado are outlined. That section is followed by a description of the administration and governance of the network. The plan ends with a summary, end notes and a glossary.

COLORADO LIBRARY NETWORK





MATERIALS LOCATION

Purpose

Locating library materials in Colorado is a problem. To meet the needs of library users that cannot be filled from a library's own collection, materials may be borrowed from another library. A great majority of requests for materials to other libraries are filled within the state, but usually after more than one lender has been queried. Lack of information about which library holds a particular title causes delay and wasted expense in obtaining materials. In addition, a library user in one library has no convenient way of finding out the range of materials available to him in the state beyond the limits of the local library's collection. And there

is no easy way for a library to make a decision about whether to acquire a given title or to depend upon another library which already owns it.

The bulk of library funding is drawn from local, state, and federal sources. The ability to share materials among libraries is an effective way of deriving additional benefit from funds expended to support libraries. Thus taxpayers expect the state to maintain a record or file of where library materials are located. Such a location file gives the smallest library quick access to library resources of the state.

Current Status

There is presently no coordinated, comprehensive and efficient approach to maintaining a statewide location list of library materials in Colorado. Yet there is a strong feeling among national leaders, as well as Colorado librarians, that each state should be responsible for locating its own materials.

Some libraries contribute copies of catalog cards representing their materials to the union card file maintained by the Bibliographicl Center for Research (BCR). (BCR is a non-profit corporation existing to improve library information services and is governed by the state librarians of member states and four members at large.) In the past, these cards have been interfiled with those from other states. There is no file just for Colorado. Traditionally, the Bibliographical Center has provided regional locations for books and similar materials from this union card file. However, incoming cards have not been filed regularly by the Center for nearly a year because maintaining the card file manually is becoming impractical. The card file will be closed in 1978. The Center is currently studying the use of its regional union card file and the INTERLOAN program to find a way to reduce costs or to change the services offered. At the same time, steps are being taken to coordinate the statewide location lists which individual states are developing.

Other Colorado libraries, chiefly academic, make use of computerized cataloging services such as those offered by OCLC, an online computerized cataloging service located in Ohio.

The information about books contained in the OCLC computer was designed to help libraries describe for library users what books they have on their shelves. A location symbol indicating the library which owns the material can also be added to the information in the computer. To gain access to this information, a computer terminal must be used, and a fee must be paid for using the cataloging data. Not every library wants the complete cataloging data available through OCLC, nor can the cost of use and equipment be met by every library.

At least six libraries (Penrose Public Library in Colorado Springs, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Library at Boulder, the University of Colorado Libraries at Boulder, Colorado State University, University of Northern Colorado and University of Southern Colorado) use a computer-based circulation control system. Several more are planning to initiate such sustems. These systems contain records of library materials in abbreviated form. In addition to circulation information, they may contain all of a library's holdings or only part.

With the aid of a computer, Jefferson County Public Library produces a printed catalog of materials in its main library and branches as well as several other public libraries within the Central Colorado Library System.

Boulder PUblic Library has built a small computer-based file for audio-visual material and has a small printed catalog which lists about 8,000 documents in the Municipal Government Reference Center collection.

The Special Libraries Association, Rocky Mountain Chapter, has produced several editions of Specialized Library Resources in Colorado. This publication is an aid in locating materials in a specified subject area, although actual titles are not listed.

Magazines and periodicals are another matter. A union list of serials or periodicals was published several years ago showing the holdings of the Denver Public Library and five large academic libraries. Another union list of serials

was published covering libraries in the southern part of the state. Yet another list encompassed public libraries in the Central Colorado Library System.

Even with these existing efforts to develop location files, not all the major resources of the state are listed. Nor are these location lists available to all libraries. And even if they were, considerable time must be spent in looking in a myriad of places to discover where an item might be located. A statewide expanded and integrated location file is needed which can be used by every Colorado library.

Tasks for Developing Materials Location Files

Because of the diversity of activities described above, which Colorado libraries have undertaken to help solve the problem of location of materials, it would seem best to develop ways of finding library materials by building on the work which has already been done and by modifying or by adding to it.

The statewide materials location file should be a "distributed" file, with one portion consisting of holding information contained in national files, such as OCLC, a second portion consisting of a state file for libraries not using OCLC or another cataloging service, and the third portion consisting of the specialized, manually compiled and maintained, resources directories. The latter two portions of the location list should be available to local library users, with regional library service system access to national location information used as a backup when materials could not be found locally.

The objective is to provide materials location information for facilitating the sharing of resources and for collection development. Activities to accomplish this objective are discussed below and in the MATERIALS LOCATION CHART which also lists administrative, legal, financial, organizational, and political aspects with a time estimate.

1. Set up access to OCLC

There should be at least one library using OCLC in each regional library

service system. Supplemental title location assistance, using the OCLC terminal, should be arranged for each regional library service system. The Colorado State Library should acquire tapes of the cataloging done by those libraries in Colorado using OCLC for possible inclusion in the title location file.

2. Title location file

The Colorado State Library should implement a computer-based statewide title location file for materials newly acquired by Colorado libraries not using OCLC. Existing sources of information should be used in building the file. The project to index Colorado state documetns (COlorado INdex, COIN) and the Boulder Public Library audiovisual data base should be taken into consideration. Listings of the title location file should be produced on microfiche for economical publication and distribution. These listings should allow access by title, subject, and author as well as by Library of Congress card number. See Providing Location Information for Colorado Library Resources[12] for detailed information concerning the construction of this file.

3. Specialized directories

The coverage of the Directory of Specialized Library Resources, currently maintained by the Special Libraries Association, Rocky Mountain Chapter, should be extended. Each regional library service system should compile and update information on special collections in its area.

4. Develop a Colorado union list of serials

At present, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science is sponsoring a Task Force on a National Periodicals System. This Task Force recommends a three-level national periodicals program. The first level would be state and regional libraries which should supply 70-80% of the request for periodical articles. A second level would be a National Periodicals Center to be established at the Library of Congress

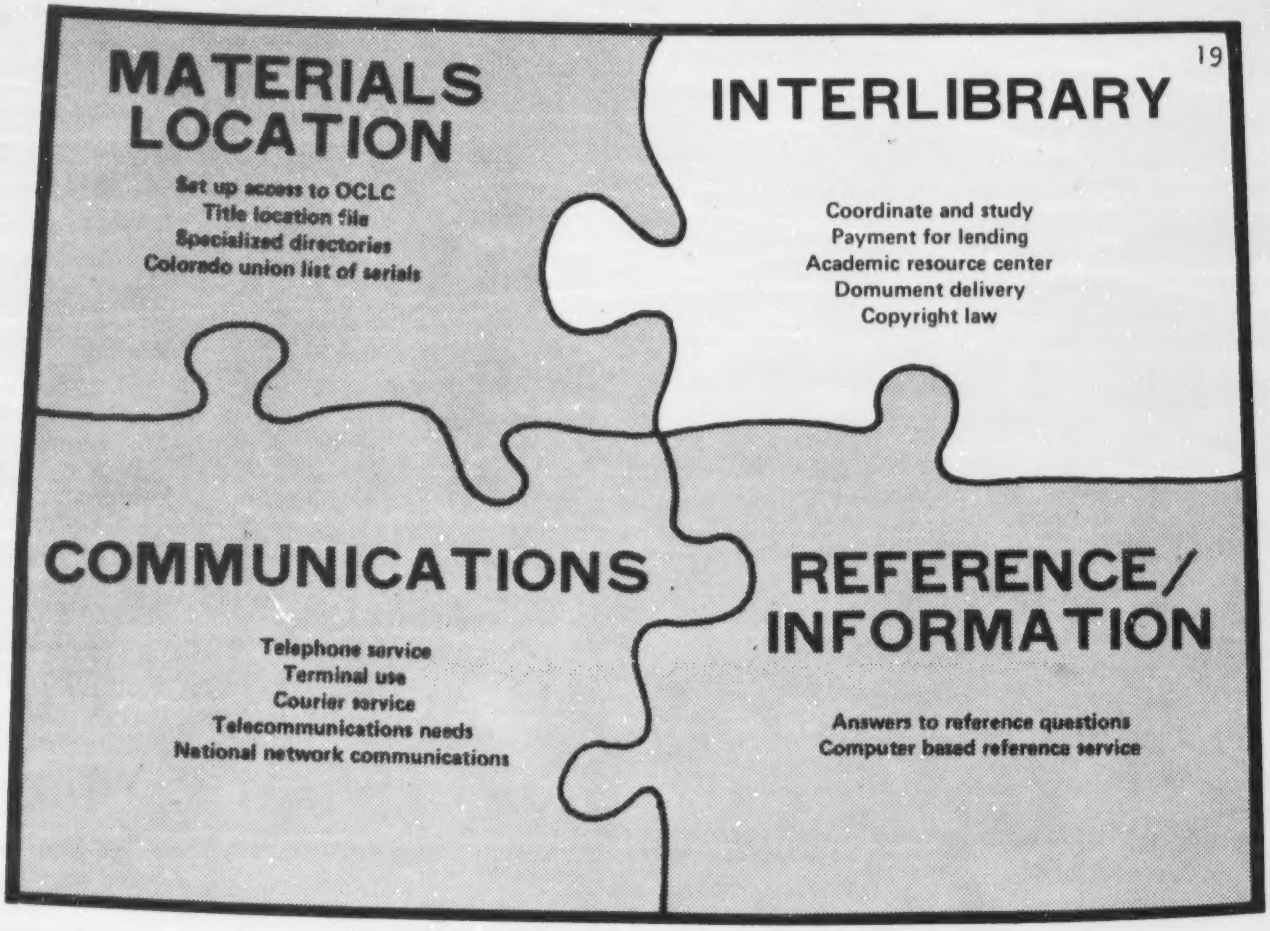
in 1978-79 designed to meet a majority of requests not located at the first level. The third level would consist of national libraries and other unique research libraries to serve as a backup to the other two levels.

The new Copyright Law (PL94-553) which goes into effect January 1, 1978, will also have an impact on copying periodical articles. No longer will it be possible for a library to copy any periodical article requested of it. Interpretation of the law and guidelines are yet to come, but it is safe to say that there will be significant changes in copying practices in Colorado.

The production of a Colorado union list of serials, using those which already exist, should wait further clarification on the national level of the state's role in filling periodical article requests.

MATERIALS LOCATION CHART

Objective	Activities	Administrative Aspects	Legal Aspects	Financial Aspects	Organizational Aspects	Political Aspects	Time Frame
To provide materials location information for facilitating the sharing of resources and for collection development	1. Set up access to OCLC for title location assistance (see p. 15) at regional library service system level	Colorado Library Network Coordinator in conjunction with regional library service systems and key libraries	None anticipated	OCLC terminals may have to be funded by Colorado State Library	Change interlibrary loan structure to make best use of new location information	Cooperation needed from key libraries using OCLC	Work toward implementation in FY 1978
	2. Begin a computer-based statewide title location file (see p. 16)	Title location file administrator needs to be hired	None anticipated	$200,000 (1st year) LSCA funds for start-up	Change present network structure as needed	Cooperation needed from all libraries in Colorado	Work toward funding and implementation in FY 1978
	3. Compile an expanded Directory of Specialized Library Resources of Colorado	Colorado Library Network Coordinator in conjunction with library associations and regional library service systems	None anticipated	$4,000 (1st year) LSCA funds for start-up	Expand work done by Special Libraries Association, Rocky Mountain Chapter, to include work on regional library service system level	Cooperation needed from Special Libraries Association, Rocky Mountain Chapter, and all contributing libraries	Work toward funding and implementation in FY 1979
	4. Develop a Colorado union list of serials	Colorado Library Network Coordinator with libraries now represented in union serials lists	None anticipated	$50,000	Consider in light of national developments	Cooperation needed from major libraries in Colorado	Study in FY 1978 and plan for future



INTERLIBRARY LOAN

Purpose

Each library has the responsibility of developing its own collection to meet the ordinary needs of its users. But, today, it is impossible for any one library to be completely self sufficient. There are an enormous number of books being published each year. Costs to purchase, process, and house library materials continue to climb. And some kinds of library materials are not appropriate for every library.

Interlibrary loan is a venerable and proven means of interlibrary cooperation to share library resources. Interlibrary loan is a process in which library material, or a photocopy is made available by one library to another for the use of an individual. Such lending means an obvious saving in tax dollars.

Sharing resources does incur some costs, however. One study of interlibrary loan among academic libraries nationwide estimated that it cost $4.67 at 1971 prices to loan a book.[13] Today some libraries in other states are charging $8.00 to fill

an interlibrary loan request. But even at those prices, it is more cost effective to share an infrequently requested book than to purchase, process, and maintain that same book in the collection, which may well cost $25.00!

Current Status

There were 35,912 interlibrary loan requests through the statewide reference network in Colorado in 1969, compared with 44,133 in 1975. The total number of requests for 1969-1975 was 292,679.[14] These figures were largely from public libraries and do not include most of the requests made by academic, school and special libraries. For example, Colorado University at Boulder filled approximately 10,000 interlibrary loan requests during the 1975-76 year. The volume of interlibrary loan requests in Colorado is significant, and it is growing each year.

The art of interlibrary loan among Colorado libraries has been practiced along set lines for some years. The Colorado Interlibrary Loan Code, adopted in 1972, is a guide for interlibrary loan policy. The statewide reference network spelled out the channeling of requests from one library to another so that library resources would be more accessible. In the fall of 1976, the Colorado Library Network coordinator issued interlibrary loan procedures to be used by all the libraries in the newly established multi-type regional library service systems. Guidance from the national level for interlibrary loan came with the revision of the National Interlibrary Loan Code in 1968, and Sarah Katharine Thomson's two books, Interlibrary Loan Procedures and Interlibrary Loan Policies Directory. The basic policies and procedures for interlibrary loan are established in Colorado, but they need to be further refined. Also, training of librarians in using these procedures is indicated.

The matter of funding interlibrary loans was addressed in the spring of 1976 when the Colorado General Assembly appropriated $114,000 to help defray the mounting cost of interlibrary loan service. This program was called Colorado Library Network - Payment for Lending program (COLONET - PFL). The money was to be used to reimburse libraries burdened with interlibrary loan requests. By adhering to performance standards and with funds to bolster the sagging budgets of libraries

providing a disproportionately large share of interlibrary loan service, the library user could expect quicker delivery of the needed materials. Continuance of the program depends upon annual appropriations from the Colorado General Assembly.

Unlike many state libraries, the Colorado State Library does not maintain a backup collection of materials for use by smaller libraries throughout the state. (The inadequate backup collection of the Colorado State Library was dispersed to other public libraries in the state following recommendation of Nelson Associates, Inc. in 1965.) Instead, the Colorado State Library contracts for service to smaller libraries with the Denver Public Library which acts as the Colorado Resource Center (CRC). There, author/title and subject requests which cannot be filled at the individual library or regional library service system level are searched. Loans are made from the rich resources of that well-established collection.

The Colorado State Library contracts for interlibrary loan service with the Bibliographical Center for Research (BCR). Finding which library has the material (preferably a library close by) is of vital importance to the borrowing library. From its regional union catalog of library holdings and other sources, BCR provides library location for needed library materials, both in-state and out-of-state, in order to facilitate interlibrary loan transactions.

Moving library materials from one place to another is the purpose of interlibrary loan. Document delivery in Colorado is accomplished by the United States Postal Service in much of the state and can take two to three weeks. There is a system of interlinking couriers along the Front Range of Colorado where the majority of library resources and population are to be found. Following preparation of requests, the couriers usually delivery materials within two or three days. Still, there are many libraries in Colorado in isolated areas where document delivery is very slow.

Tasks for Developing Interlibrary Loan

The objective is to provide efficient and effective interlibrary loans to Coloradoans who need them.

1. Coordinate and study interlibrary loan

More efficient and effective interlibrary loan in Colorado can be achieved by careful coordination and tending of the already existing interlibrary loan network. Detailed statistics are being collected on interlibrary loan traffic flow. Continued study on response times, costs of service, and library to library traffic characteristics would be useful in improving interlibrary loan in the state.

2. Payment for Lending Program

The Colorado Library Network - Payment for Lending Program (COLONET - PFL) should continue to be funded for libraries burdened by interlibrary loan so that the quality and quantity of that service does not diminish.

3. Academic Resource Center

To facilitate the use of the unique, tax supported, research collection located at the University of Colorado Libraries at Boulder, a second resource center, to be called the Academic Resource Center (ARC), needs to be established. This idea is not new for it was presented in 1967 in the Colorado Plan for Library Development. Academic libraries in particular need to tap the materials in this collection directly, without having requests routed through other channels. Location of materials not found in Colorado could be provided by the Academic Resource Center should the Bibliographical Center for Research cease to contract to provide this service. A close link should be maintained between the Colorado Resource Center and the Academic Resource Center to assure the widest possible access to library materials.

4. Document delivery

Studies should be made to determine the fastest way to deliver a document requested on interlibrary loan to libraries in Colorado not served by a courier. Steps should be taken to implement the recommendation of the studies.

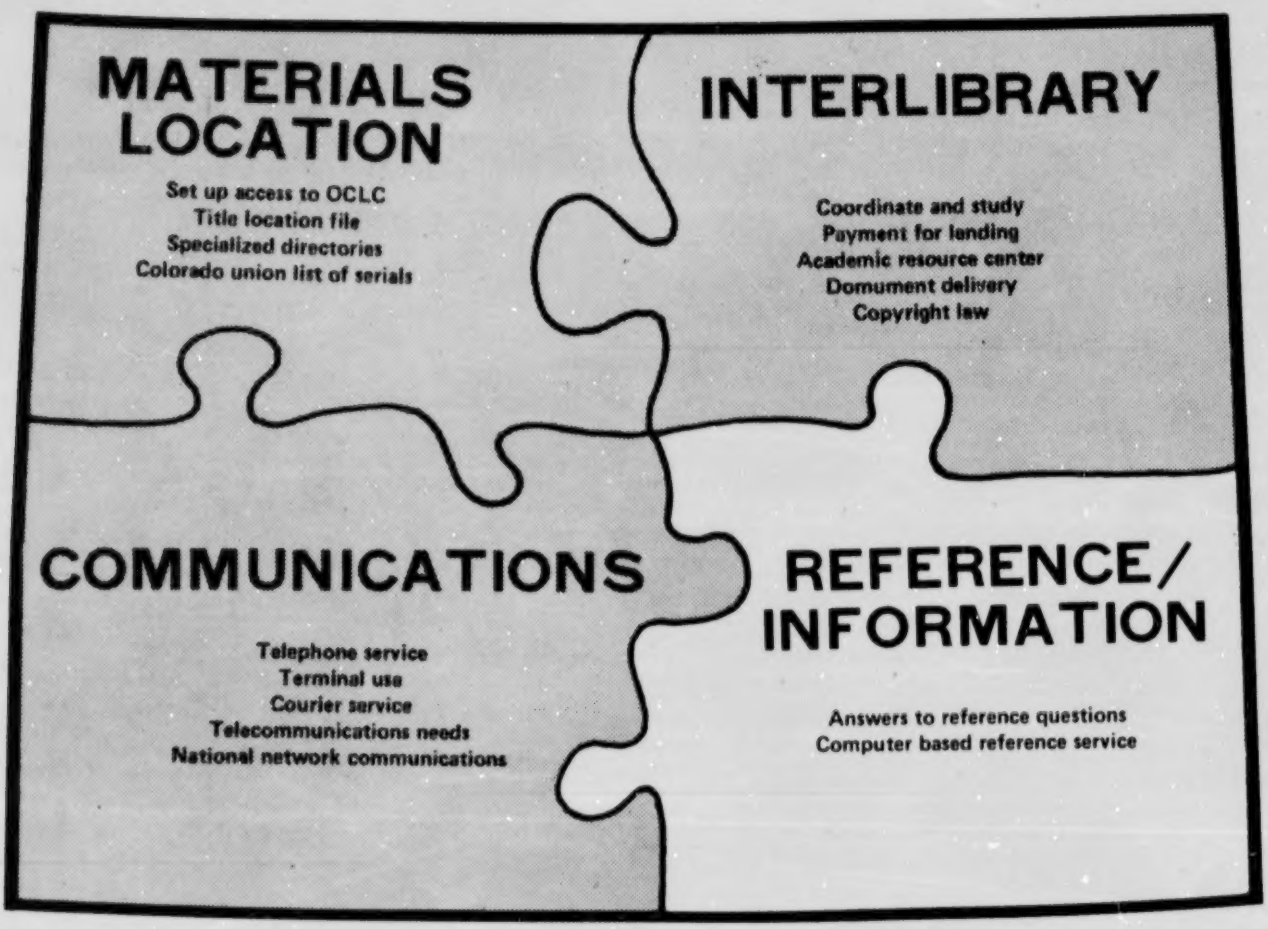
5. Copyright Law

A study should be made of what this new law means to Colorado libraries and what

changes need to be made in the interlibrary loan service in order to comply with this law. As mentioned in the MATERIALS LOCATION section, copying periodical articles will be more restricted than in the past. Royalties may have to be paid to publishers, so it is possible that a periodicals center would be the best way to handle interlibrary loan requests for photocopying.

INTERLIBRARY LOAN CHART

Objective	Activities	Administrative Aspects	Legal Aspects	Financial Aspects	Organizational Aspects	Political Aspect	Time Frame
To provide efficient and effective interlibrary loans to Coloradoans who need them	1. Coordinate and study interlibrary loan to improve services	Colorado Library Network Coordinator in Colorado State Library already employed	None	Part of duties of current state employee	Change program as needed	None	Continue to do with other networking activities
	2. Maintain funding for Payment-for-Lending program	Submit in Colorado State Library budget each year	None	$114,000 state funds or more as needed	Change program as needed	None	Submit in Colorado State Library budget at proper time each year
	3. Establish the Academic Resource Center	Plan and arrange details with the University of Colorado at Boulder and other academic libraries. Put in Colorado State Library budget	Contract with the Univ. of Colorado at Boulder for services	Staff costs plus other costs to be determined	Change interlibrary loan structure to make best use of new resource center	Convince legislature to fund	Put into FY 1980 Colorado State Library budget
	4. Study and implement document delivery	Contract with consultant for short-term project	None	$3,000 federal LSCA	Restudy as needed	Cooperation needed from remote libraries	Do in FY 1978
	5. Recommend action to comply with Copyright Law	Contract with consultant for short-term project	The Copyright Law will affect all libraries	$2,000 federal LSCA	Change interlibrary loan structure to meet need	None	Publish information before January 1978



REFERENCE/INFORMATION

Purpose

Since ancient times, libraries have served as repositories of recorded knowledge. With the passage of time, the variety, quantity, and complexity of library materials have grown alarmingly. Today, the reference librarian acts as the intermediary between library materials and the library user. Personal assistance is given to those seeking information.

The ability to give good reference service depends upon the strength of the library resources and the knowledge, experience, and skill of the reference librarian. Many Colorado library collections are inadequate to meet the needs of those who come for information. In many public and school libraries, those staffing the library have no formal training in library science. They lack the expertise to meet the demands made in such a staggering number of intellectual fields. Yet,

the Coloradoan who goes to a small town or rural library has just as great a need as the one who uses the libraries in Denver.

Cooperative programs need to be continued and new ones devised to tap the information resources of the state's libraries and the expertise of the state's librarians.

Current Status

At present, the Denver Public Library, funded as the Colorado Resource Center, provides library materials to other libraries in the state through interlibrary loan service. This service also includes filling subject requests. Some provision is made for answering reference questions by telephone or in person.

No other library in the state is funded to answer reference questions for library users outside its own clientele, though some try to do this. Because of limited resources and staff in small libraries, such questions as the following are apt to go without answer:

> How many people over 65 are there in Colorado and what are the projections for the future?
>
> How many miles to the gallon do small cars get?
>
> What educational programs are offered for training juvenile corrections officers?
>
> What is the total enrollment in Colorado colleges and universities during the current year?

A high level aspect of reference work is computer based reference service. This service has provided reference librarians with a new means for helping the library user. The computer is a powerful tool for handling large quantities of information. Data bases of bibliographic or other information have been compiled on magnetic tape or disc for computer processing. These more than 50 data bases, can be searched for relevant information (mostly bibliographic) using a computer terminal. A computer based reference search is desirable, convenient and fast for those who: (1) lack reference materials for a manual search; (2) need a multi-

dimensional approach to information; (3) need to search quickly a very large file of data. Bibliography on topics such as the following can be readily searched on a computer terminal:

> What kind of transportation can be provided for the severely disabled?
>
> What insurance coverage is there for natural disasters?
>
> What effect do pollutants coming from electrical power plants have on vegetation and livestock?
>
> What is the result of strikes and work stoppage on American public utilities?

The Bibliographical Center for Research (BCR), a non-profit corporation which functions as a broker for library services, received a grant in Fiscal Year 1976 to test the use of computer-based reference service in selected libraries in Colorado. The grant was funded through the federal Library Services and Construction Act. Those libraries involved in the program included Penrose Public Library in Colorado Springs, the Denver Public Library, the University of Colorado Libraries at Boulder, and the Colorado State Library. Medical data base searches were made only at the University of Colorado Medical Center Library.

Library users were enthusiastic about the results of the new service. At the termination of the grant, the libraries themselves funded continued use of the terminals. Funding is considered a problem for some of the libraries, however, even though some of the costs of the service have been passed on to the library user.

A project funded this year is providing computer based reference service at costs through local libraries in the seven regional library service systems. The project is jointly directed by the Colorado State Library and the Bibliographical Center for Research. It was funded again through the federal Library Services and Construction Act, and is called Colorado Library Network - Information and Communications Network (COLONET - ICN).

Four regional library service systems in the southern and western parts of the state operate as intake points for automated reference searches coming from the local libraries. They are the Arkansas Valley (located in Pueblo), the Pathfinder (headquartered in Montrose), the Southwest (based in Durango), and the Three Rivers (located in New Castle) Regional Library Service Systems. These systems transmit requests for searches by computer terminal to the Bibliographical Center for Research in Denver where the actual online search is done.

In the Denver metropolitan area, which is in the Central Colorado Library System, the Denver Public Library, Colorado State Library, the University of Colorado Libraries at Boulder, and others provide online computerized search services to library users. The Plains and Peaks Regional Library System located in the Colorado Springs area, offers services through the Pikes Peak Regional Library District. The High Plains Regional Library System provides computerized searching for the northeastern part of the state through Colorado State University and the University of Northern Colorado libraries. Experience with computer based reference service shows an increased use of interlibrary loan because of the wide variety of materials listed in the data bases.

Tasks for Development of Reference/Information

The objective is to increase use of library resources by supplying additional reference services.

1. Answers to reference questions

   Expanded use of the library resources in Colorado and use of the expertise of librarians who have background in special subject fields can be made by answering reference questions at the already established Colorado Research Center at the Denver PUblic Library and the proposed Academic Resource Center at the University of Colorado Libraries at Boulder. Questions which cannot be answered at the individual library level, or the regional library service system level, can be addressed at these statewide resource centers. Since

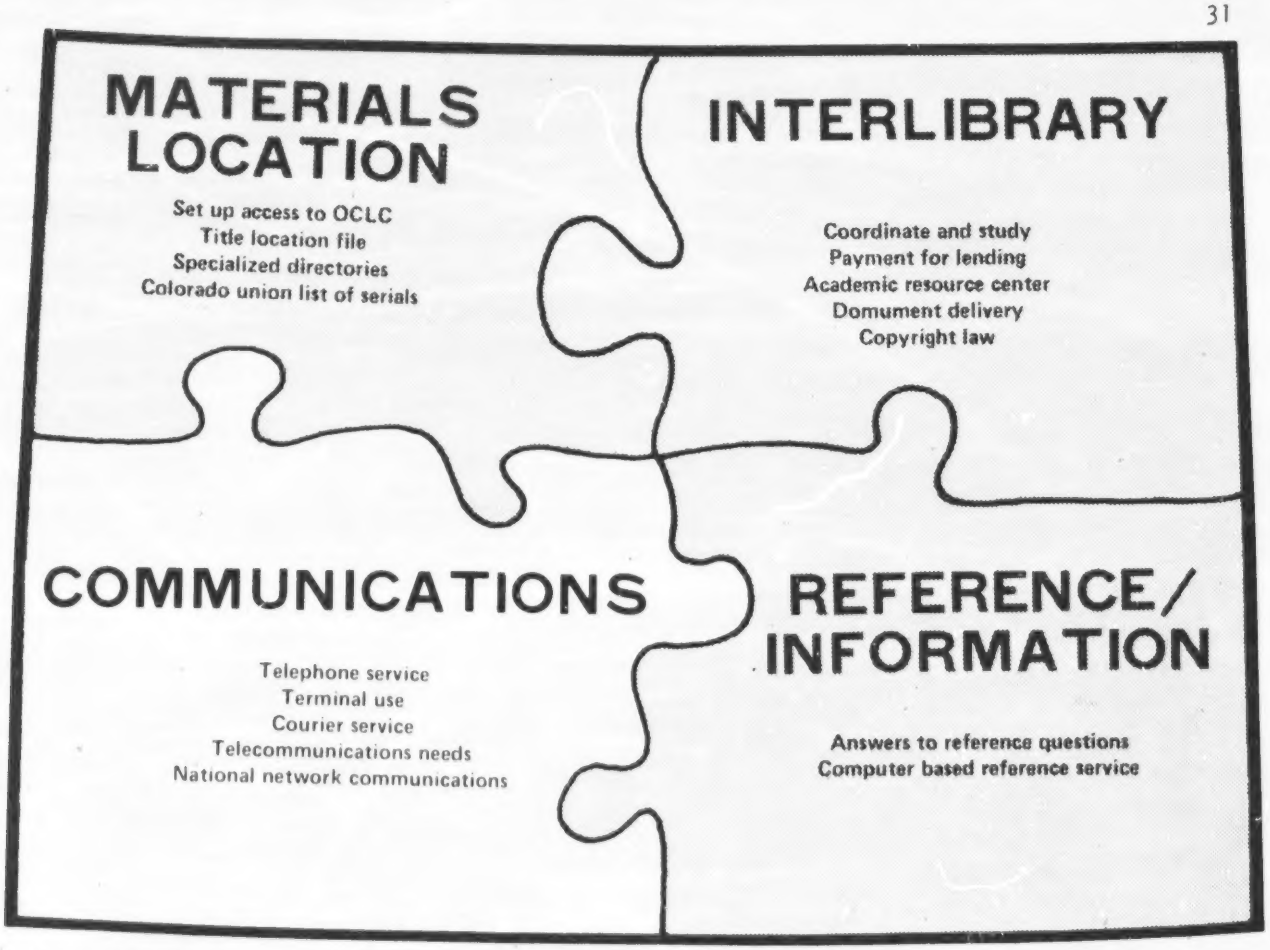
some questions are answered at each level, a relatively small number of requests (usually difficult or highly specialized ones) would be sent on to the Colorado Resource or Academic Resource Centers. In seeking answers to reference queries, these libraries would search materials in their respective collections, contact relevant special libraries, government agencies, associations and organizations, and individual subject experts. The Colorado State Library should fund this service.

2. Access to computer based reference service

This service must be maintained. As soon as the test of access for all Coloradoans has been completed, a workable configuration for service should be coordinated by the Colorado State Library. The service now operates on a partial cost recovery basis which is in keeping with the national trend for this kind of library service. A single search averages $18 to the library user. State funds may be needed to help pay some of the costs for computer based reference service such as those for terminals or staff.

REFERENCE/INFORMATION CHART

Objective	Activities	Administrative Aspects	Legal Aspects	Financial Aspects	Organizational Aspects	Political Aspect	Time Frame
To increase use of library resources by supplying additional reference services	1. Answer reference questions	CRC (Denver Public Library) and ARC (University of Colorado Libraries) answer questions	Colorado State Library continue to contract with CRC and initiate contract with ARC	Continue and expand CRC funding in Colorado State Library budget. Put ARC into Colorado State Library budget	Expand service now given at CRC. Implement service at ARC (See Networking Roles: Resource Centers, p. 41)	Other academic libraries may feel excluded	Put ARC into Colorado State Library FY 1980 budget
	2. Access to computer based reference service	Colorado State Library coordinate	Service area for individual libraries may pose problems	Colorado State Library may have to provide some funding to continue service	Relationships between regional library service systems, large individual libraries, BCR, and Colorado State Library need to be carefully worked out	Cost factors differ from library to library confusing library user	In 1978 this service may have to be restructured



COMMUNICATIONS

Purpose

A communications system is an essential ingredient of a library network. Without the ability to "talk" to each other or to transmit and receive messages, no library network could survive. A communications system can be defined as:

> methods by which information, thoughts, or opinions are exchanged, transmitted, or imparted across distances by writing, signs, telecommunication or public or private delivery services.[15]

Current Status

Most libraries in Colorado have telephones. These are used to communicate with library users, other libraries, and with the regional library service system headquarters. Funding at the individual library level, however, does not always permit long distance calls.

All of the regional library service systems have telephones. Some have an IN-WATS line which allows an individual library to call in and charge the call to the system. Some systems have a credit card arrangement so that the system pays for the call rather than the individual library.

The Colorado Library Network - Information and Communications Network plays a part in statewide communications. Under terms of the grant, Texas Instruments 733 ASR electronic data terminals have been leased and placed in five of the regional library service systems. The line charges for these terminals are covered by the grant. These terminals have replaced the teletype (TWX) machines formerly used to transmit messages from the regional library service systems to the Bibliographical Center for Research. The terminals now in operation can transmit and receive data, prepared in advance, at the rate of 30 characters per second. The transmission rate is three times faster than that of teletype machines which were formerly used. This can mean a reduction in communications line charges. The terminals are now used for (1) the transmission of interlibrary loan requests for which locations are needed and (2) transmission of search requests for computer based reference service mentioned earlier. Under terms of the grant, the terminals are funded to "talk" to the Bibliographical Center for Research--not to each other. The technical capabilities to "talk" to each other exist should proper funding be provided.

A daily courier service operates in the Central Colorado Library System and part of the High Plains Library System. In addition to carrying documents which have been requested on interlibrary loan, the courier also carries a variety of messages. Because of the daily courier service, terminals for transmitting and receiving messages are not generally used in these two regional library service systems.

A courier service based in the Plains and Peaks Library System at Colorado Springs links with the Central Colorado Library System courier at Castle Rock. This courier, however, does not provide daily service for each library. There

are a number of specialized courier services, such as one within a school district or a board of cooperative services, which deliver messages and documents. The area from Greeley and Ft. Collins in the north to Colorado Springs in the south is covered by the various courier services.

Tasks for Development of Communications

The objective is to provide rapid, cost effective communications for the Colorado Library Network.

1. Telephone service

   Telephones are a basic communications link. They should be installed and maintained in every library. The regional library service systems should pay the toll charges for individual libraries within each system to call the headquarters (or the appropriate library) for interlibrary loans and reference service.

2. Terminal use

   Terminals operating under the provisions of the Library Services and Construction Act grant should be retained at the termination of the grant. Additional terminals should be installed (or existing terminals used) at key lending libraries which do not already have them. Technical and financial provisions for one terminal to "talk" to all others should be made.

3. Courier service

   Coordination and improvement of courier service should be provided. The Pueblo area needs to be included and the frequency of service should be increased.

4. Telecommunications needs and use

   A study of the communications needs of the libraries within the state should be undertaken and alterations in existing facilities should be made to fill these needs. Communications planning and requirements in state and in local government agencies should be considered. Expanded

use of the terminals should be studied in conjunction with use of computer-based message handling. Care should be taken to coordinate Colorado's communications development with those in surrounding states and the nation.

5. National Network Communications

Those working on library communications at the national level should be encouraged to find better and cheaper ways for libraries to communicate with one another. National standards and protocols for communications should be encouraged.

COMMUNICATIONS CHART

Objective	Activities	Administrative Aspects	Legal Aspects	Financial Aspects	Organizational Aspects	Political Aspect	Time Frame
To provide rapid, cost effective communications for the Colorado Library Network	1. Telephone service	Colorado State Library and the regional library service systems encourage individual libraries lacking telephones to install them. Systems provide for IN-WATS or similar service	None	Local funding should support telephone. System should support IN-WATS or similar service	Work through regional library service systems	Help local funding agencies see importance of telephones	Begin action in FY 1978
	2. Terminal use: Retain terminals in system headquarters. Provide for additional terminals. Link terminals to each other. Study feasibility of computer conferencing.	Colorado State Library responsible for coordination with systems and individual libraries	None anticipated	Colorado State Library should fund terminals and line charges	Colorado State Library work with regional library service systems, other major libraries, and communications people	Communications configuration must be carefully worked out with those involved	Use Federal LSCA money to purchase terminals. Submit line charges in Colorado State Library budget at proper time each year
	3. Courier service	Colorado State Library work with Front Range regional library service systems	One system may contract with another another for service	Systems are largely funded with state funds. Systems should support. Costs may be shared among systems.	Colorado State Library with cooperation of regional library service systems	Needs of one system may outweigh needs of a group of systems	Work toward accomplishment in FY 1978. Wait until FY 1979 if state funding is needed.

COMMUNICATIONS CHART

Objective	Activities	Administrative Aspects	Legal Aspects	Financial Aspects	Organizational Aspects	Political Aspect	Time Frame
	4. Study library telecommunications needs and use. Look at developments in other states. Plan use by Colorado government agencies.	Colorado State Library with cooperation of all involved	None anticipated	Provision should be made in the annual Colorado State Library budget	Colorado State Library with cooperation of others	Input needed from all levels of terminal users	Begin work in FY 1978. May have to wait until FY 1979 if state funding needed
	5. National Network Communications: Encourage national facilitation of better and cheaper library communications. Promote national network communications standards and protocol	Colorado State Library should keep in contact with NCLIS and national network office	Communications Act of 1934 needs revision	Colorado State Library should support	Develop and maintain ties with national level	Difficult to get concerted action at national level	On-going process

COLORADO LIBRARY NETWORK PARTICIPANTS

LIBRARY USERS

ACADEMIC LIBRARY

PUBLIC LIBRARY

SCHOOL LIBRARY

SPECIAL LIBRARY

REGIONAL LIBRARY SERVICE SYSTEM

COLORADO RESOURCE CENTER (DPL)

COLORADO STATE LIBRARY

DOLLARS AND COORDINATION

ACADEMIC RESOURCE CENTER (CU)

NETWORKING ROLES

By working together, with each library or agency doing the part it is best able to do, the library resources and information in Colorado can be shared for the benefit of the library user. Each library or agency has a vital role to play in the development and support of the Colorado Library Network. These roles are outlined below.

Networking Roles: Colorado State Library

The purpose of the Colorado State Library is to: (1) promote the establishment and development of publicly supported free library service and bookmobile service throughout the state; (2) encourage the development of libraries of all types and aid in their establishment, improvement and maintenance; and (3) encourage and assist in improving the technical proficiency of persons skilled in library science (CRS 24-90-102). Fostering statewide library cooperation is listed among the duties of the state librarian (CRS 24-90-108).

Libraries Colorado also defined the role of the State Library in network development:

> The State Library is uniquely capable of planning, promoting, coordinating, guiding and funding the sharing of library resources. In addition to the establishment of networks and cooperative programs, the State Library is the appropriate agency to evaluate and revise these programs.[16]

The Colorado Library Network Office, located within the Colorado State Library, should be adequately staffed by a network supervisor and such other staff as necessary to discharge the network duties at the state level. The office is responsible for the following network activities:

- Maintenance and improvement of the four network programs
  - Materials location
  - Interlibrary Loan

Reference/Information

Communications

- Public information about the network
- Continuing education and training for network activities
- Partial financial support for the network
- Planning and evaluation of the network
- Performing or coordinating network research and development projects and studies
- Coordinating with regional and national network developments

In addition, coordinated collection development, last copy retention, conservation and preservation of materials, and administration of federal funds for networking activities should come within the purview of the Colorado Library Network Office.

Networking Roles: Regional Library Service Systems

Regional library service systems are organizations of libraries established to provide cooperative interlibrary services within a designated geographical area. These systems act as a vital link between the local, state and national levels. Members of systems may include publicly supported, academic, public, school and special libraries.

The regional library service systems are essential building blocks of the Colorado Library Network. They are responsible for carrying out major networking activities at the system level:

- Maintenance of the four programs

  Materials Location

  Coordinated use of statewide resource data bases

  Access to terminals for location of library materials through established bibliographic data bases

  Coordination of system input into statewide title location list

Interlibrary borrowing and lending

Acquisition of reference tools for interlibrary loan

Verification of interlibrary loan requests

Location of interlibrary loan requests

Document delivery for interlibrary loan requests within the system

Referral of interlibrary loan requests

Reference/Information

Access to computer based reference service

Access to reference question answers

Communications

Telephone communications with individual libraries

Terminal (or TWX) communications to relay information out of the system

- Support of network continuing education and training
- Administration of financial support from local libraries and the Colorado State Library for network activities
- Planning and evaluation of the network

Networking Roles: Individual Libraries

Individual libraries may be academic, public, school or special. They are responsible to a primary group of library users. There are documents such as the Guidelines for Colorado School Media Programs 1974 and the proposed "Guidelines for Colorado Public Libraries" which help define the responsibilities of individual libraries. Today, however, cooperation with other libraries is essential for adequate library service.

Responsibilities of individual libraries which have a bearing on library network development in Colorado include:

- Adequate local funding of individual library services
- Adequate local funding of individual library resources

- Staff development to improve local service capabilities

Individual library responsibilities for the Colorado Library Network encompass:

- Sharing library resources
- Participation in network programs, activities, and services
- Implementation of network standards and protocols
- Local public information on network programs, activities, and services
- Contribution to network title location list
- Participation in network continuing education and training opportunities
- Financial support of the regional library service systems
- Funding telephone service for local use

Networking Roles: Resource Centers

The finest collection of public library materials is in the Denver Public Library. The largest overall collection of academic library materials is at the University of Colorado Libraries at Boulder. These two libraries have a special place in the Colorado Library Network.

The Colorado Resource Center (Denver Public Library) will serve community college (when appropriate), public, school, and publicly supported special libraries. The Colorado Resource Center is responsible for:

- Access to computer based reference service, if needed
- Document delivery for interlibrary loan requests
- Document delivery to fill subject requests
- Information on out-of-state interlibrary loan locations
- Referral of interlibrary loan requests
- Answering of reference questions
- Sharing of resources with the Academic Resource Center

The proposed Academic Resource Center (University of Colorado Libraries at Boulder) will serve community college (when appropriate) and four-year academic institutions. The Academic Resource Center is responsible for the following:

- Access to computer based reference service, if needed
- Document delivery for interlibrary loan requests
- Answering of reference questions
- Information on out-of-state interlibrary loan locations
- Referral of interlibrary requests
- Sharing of resources with the Colorado Resource Center

The Colorado Technical Reference Center (housed at the University of Colorado at Boulder) will serve business and industry on a payment-for-services-rendered basis.

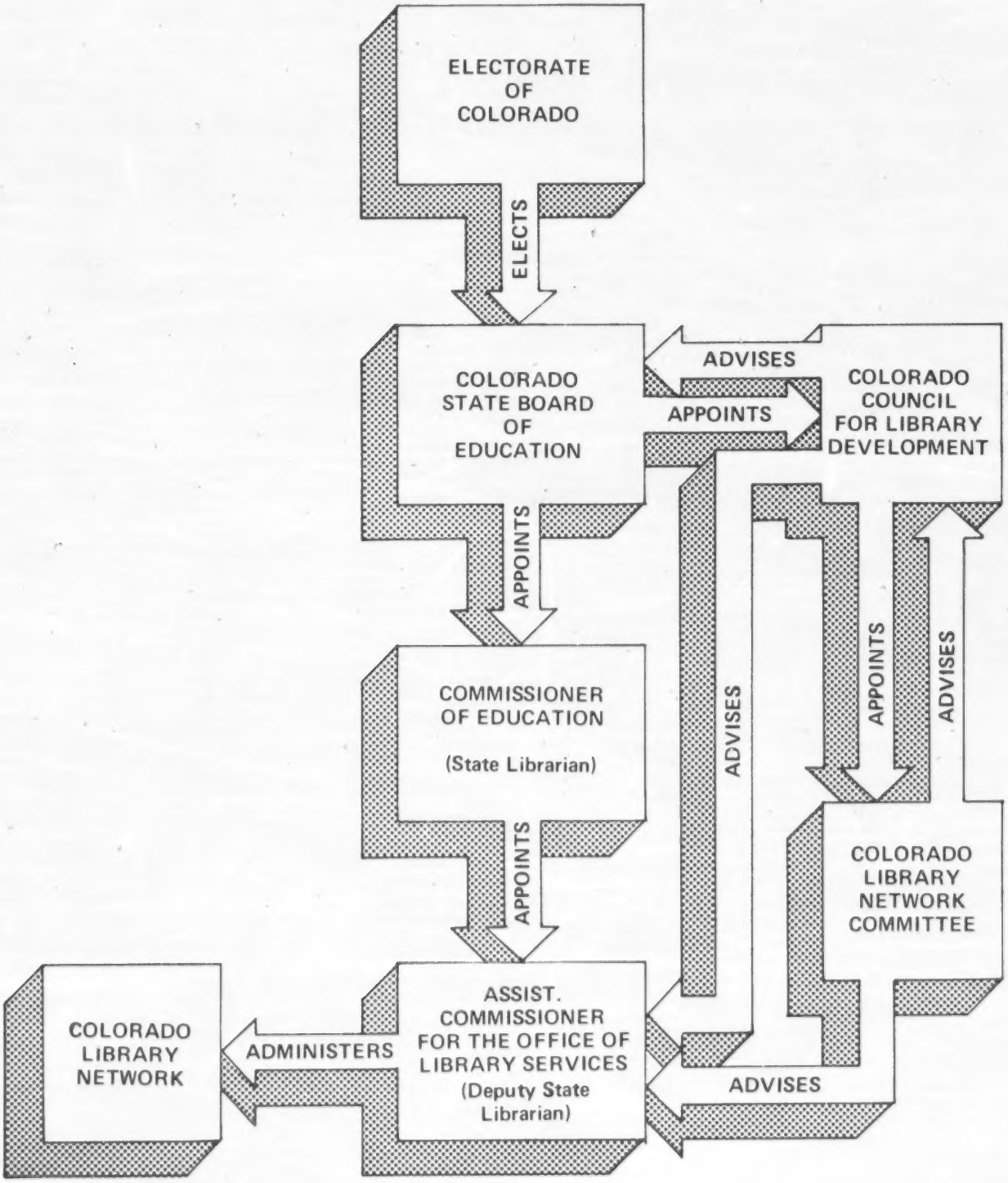
Networking Roles: Bibliographical Center for Research (BCR)

BCR is a non-profit corporation existing to improve library and information services for all people in the BCR service area through their libraries. BCR member states include Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming. BCR is the hub of a regional network linking libraries to automated literature data bases, to major computerized bibliographic cooperatives, and to each other's resources by maintaining an interlibrary loan clearinghouse. Each BCR service is dedicated to improved resource sharing at minimal cost.

BCR's involvement with the Colorado Library Network is to:

- Act as a broker for automated library services as contracted for by the Colorado State Library
- Provide continuing education and training opportunities for the library services BCR offers
- Advise on regional library network planning

COLORADO LIBRARY NETWORK ADMINISTRATION & GOVERNANCE



ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNANCE

The Colorado Department of Education consists of (1) the state board of education, (2) the commissioner of education, assistant commissioners of education and other officers and employees of the department, and (3) the state library. (CRS 22-2-103).

The Colorado State Board of Education is composed of a member from each congressional district. These members are elected by the qualified voters of the state. (Constitution of Colorado, Article IX, Section 1). The Board is responsible for general supervision and control of the Colorado Department of Education. (CRS 22-2-106). The Board has the power to adopt policies, rules, and regulations concerning the activities of the Colorado Department of Education. (CRS 22-2-107).

The Colorado State Board of Education appoints the Colorado Council for Library Development which advises the Board and the Colorado State Library on library matters.

The Colorado State Board of Education appoints a commissioner of education who serves as the state librarian. (CRS 22-2-110 and CRS 22-2-112). The commissioner appoints an assistant commissioner for the office of library services, often referred to as the deputy state librarian. (CRS 24-90-106

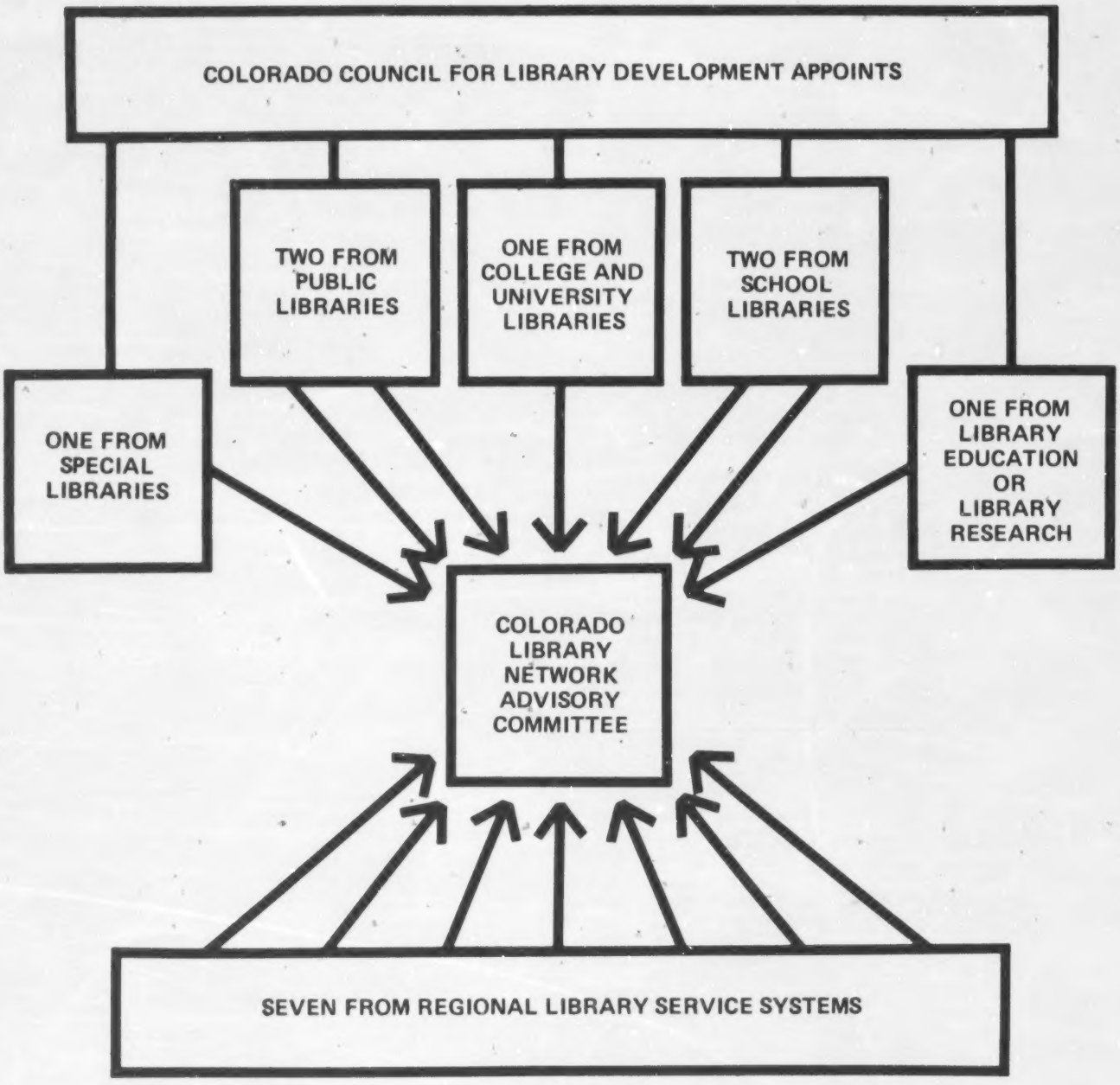
The executive officer of the Colorado Library Network is the deputy state librarian who is in charge of the offices of the network and exercises all powers and duties delegated by the Colorado State Board of Education and the commissioner of education.

A Colorado Library Network Advisory Committee shall be convened by the Colorado Council for Library Development. This Committee shall work closely with both the Council and the deputy state librarian to advise on Colorado Library Network policy. The structure of the Colorado Library Network Committee shall be as follows:

Colorado Council for Library Development (CCLD)	Shall appoint 7 representatives: 1 to represent college and university libraries 2 to represent public libraries (1 librarian and 1 public library trustee) 2 to represent school libraries (1 educational media specialist at the building level and 1 educational media specialist at the district level) 1 to represent special libraries 1 to represent library education or library research CCLD vice president to serve as an ex-officio member
Regional Library Service Systems Governing Boards	Shall appoint 7 representatives, one from each governing board or membership council

Membership of the Colorado Library Network is composed of the member libraries of the seven regional library service systems. Academic, public, school and special libraries which are publicly supported may become members of regional library service systems (CRS 24-90-124). Cooperation should also be encouraged with libraries which are not eligible for regional library service system membership.

COLORADO LIBRARY NETWORK ADVISORY COMMITTEE


COLORADO COUNCIL FOR LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT APPOINTS
TWO FROM PUBLIC LIBRARIES
ONE FROM COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
TWO FROM SCHOOL LIBRARIES
ONE FROM SPECIAL LIBRARIES
ONE FROM LIBRARY EDUCATION OR LIBRARY RESEARCH
COLORADO LIBRARY NETWORK ADVISORY COMMITTEE
SEVEN FROM REGIONAL LIBRARY SERVICE SYSTEMS

SUMMARY

In the past year, there has been much discussion of network activities in Colorado. Though aspects of the network exist today, the full development of the Colorado Library Network is yet to come. Having a specific document to which to react seemed to be the best course of action for the current year.

The goal of the Colorado Library Network is to develop and support an organization of libraries of various types in order to bring about efficient and effective sharing of resources and information for the benefit of the people of Colorado. Objectives and specific activities are proposed for four major areas: materials location, interlibrary loan, reference/information, and communications.

Materials Location: to provide materials location information to facilitate the sharing of resources and for collection development.

New tasks include:

- Set up access to OCLC for title location assistance at regional library service system level
- Implement a computer-based statewide title location file for materials newly acquired by Colorado libraries
- Compile an expanded specialized library resources directory
- Develop a Colorado union list of serials

Interlibrary Loan: to provide efficient and effective interlibrary loans to Coloradoans who need them.

New tasks include:

- Establish the Academic Resource Center
- Study and implement document delivery
- Recommend action to comply with the Copyright Law

Tasks building on what has gone before are:

- Coordinate and study interlibrary loan to improve services
- Maintain funding for Payment-for-Lending Program

Reference/Information: to increase use of library resources by supplying additional reference services.

A new task is:

- o Answer reference questions

A task building on what has gone before is:

- o Provide access to computer based reference service

Communications: to provide rapid cost effective communications for the Colorado Library Network.

New tasks include:

- o Encourage installation of telephones in libraries lacking them
- o Study library telecommunications needs and use
- o Encourage national facilitation of better and cheaper library communications

Tasks building on what has gone before are:

- o Retain terminals in system headquarters and provide for additional terminals and additional links
- o Extend courier service along the Front Range

Networking roles are delineated for the Colorado State Library, the regional library service systems, individual libraries, the resource centers, and the Bibliographical Center for Research.

Administration and governance are reviewed. The Colorado State Board of Education as the policy-making body and the Colorado State Library as the administrator of the network are outlined. A network advisory committee composed of representatives from the regional library service systems and from the various types of libraries is proposed.

By all libraries in Colorado working in a concerted way and with good faith, hard work, and proper funding, the Colorado Library Network can develop into a means for great service to the people of Colorado.

END NOTES

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GLOSSARY

ACRONYMS AND INITIALISMS

ARC Academic Resource Center

a term used to describe the University of Colorado Libraries at Boulder in their proposed role as a backup interlibrary loan and reference library.

BCR Bibliographical Center for Research, Rocky Mountain Region, Inc.

a non-profit corporation existing to improve library and information services for all people in the BCR service area through their library. It is the hub of a seven-state regional network linking libraries to automated literature data bases, to major computerized, bibliographic cooperatives, and to each other's resources by maintaining an interlibrary loan clearinghouse.

CBE Colorado Board of Education, also Colorado State Board of Education

composed of a member elected from each congressional district and responsible for the general supervision and control of the Colorado Department of Education. The Board has the power to adopt policies, rules, and regulations concerning the Colorado Department of Education. The Board is charged with the general supervision over the public schools of the state.

CCLD Colorado Council for Library Development

an advisory council to the Colorado Board of Education and the State Library concerning library needs and programs in the state.

CDE Colorado Department of Education

consists of (1) the state board of education, (2) the commissioner of education, assistant commissioners and other employees of the department, including, the state library. The Department carries out the policies of the Colorado Board of Education in exercising general supervision over the public schools of the state.

COIN Colorado Index Project

produces an indexed checklist of Colorado state government documents. Begun in 1977, the checklist will be issued on a quarterly basis.

CRC Colorado Resource Center

the term used to describe the Denver Public Library in its role as a backup interlibrary loan and reference library.

CSL Colorado State Library

located administratively in the Colorado Department of Education, it serves a dual role: encouraging development and providing service. It is directed by state law to encourage the development of libraries of all types and to aid in the establishment, improvement, and maintenance of libraries. It also furnishes library and information services to state officials and departments and to penal, correctional, charitable and medical institutions operated by the state.

LC Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

NCLIS National Commission on Libraries and Information Science

an independent agency established within the Executive Branch of the U. S. Government by Public Law 91-345 enacted in 1970. The Commission is charged with primary responsibility for developing and recommending overall plans for library and information services adequate to meet the needs of the people of the United States.

OCLC Ohio College Library Center

a non-profit corporation chartered in the state of Ohio to provide online computer cataloging support for libraries using remote terminals linked to the central computer system in Columbus, Ohio. OCLC services to individual libraries are usually managed by regional service centers or networks.

WICHE Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

a non-profit organization created by an interstate compact of 13 states in 1953. It is dedicated to cooperative improvement of higher education throughout these 13 western states by the sharing of resources and expertise in that multi-state region. The basic program (student exchange across state lines) is funded by state legislatures. Other programs are individually funded through grants or contracts.

WILCO Western Interstate Library Coordinating Organization

provides a forum and is a catalyst for coordinating and facilitating library resource sharing activities among western states and Canada. It includes the Western Council of State Librarians, advisors, and (until July 1977) a small staff housed at WICHE.

DEFINITIONS

academic library	a library forming an integral part of a college or university, organized and administered to meet the needs of its students and faculty.
collection development	the selection and acquiring of library materials often in accordance with stated goals and objectives.
communications system	methods by which information, thoughts, or opinions are exchanged, transmitted, or imparted across distances by writing, signs, telecommunication or public or private delivery services.
computer	a device capable of accepting information, applying a prescribed process to the information, and supplying the results of these processes. It usually consists of input and output devices, storage, arithmetic and logical units, and a control unit.
computer based reference service	provides information to library users through the use of automated resources.
continuing education and training	pertains to planned learning activities to provide relevant knowledge and/or skills for improvement of competencies and development of staff.
data base	files of bibliographic or other information recorded on magnetic tape or disc for computer processing.
holdings	the books, periodicals, and other material in the possession of a library.
information	includes facts and other recorded knowledge found in books, periodicals, newspapers, reports, audio-visual formats, magnetic tapes, data banks (bases) and other recorded media.
interlibrary loan	a process in which library material, or a copy, is made available by one library to another for the use of an individual.
library	an institution where diverse information is stored, systematically organized, and where services are provided to facilitate its use. It may contain books, films, magazines, maps, manuscripts, microfilms, audiovisual materials, tape recordings, computer tapes, etc. It also provides information services to requesters from its own and from outside resources.
network	a number of libraries or other organizations cooperatively interconnected by communications links or channels which can be used for the exchange or transfer of materials and information.

online	designating the operation of a computer system such that a user working at a terminal has immediate access to the contents of data bases handled by that system, can specify operations to be performed, and can receive the results of those operations as soon as they have been completed.
protocols	codes or rules prescribing correct or preferred methods, or routines of accessing and using the resources and services of a network.
public library	a library that serves free all residents of a given community, district, or region, and receives its financial support, in whole or in part, from public funds.
reference service	the phase of library work which is directly concerned with assistance to readers in securing information and in using the resources of the library in study and research.
regional library service system	an organization of libraries established to provide cooperative interlibrary services within a designated geographical area. Membership may include any type of library which is publicly supported.
resource center	a library which, because of its breadth and/or depth of resources, is contracted to provide a service to libraries in differing jurisdictions.
resource sharing	the joint use of such resources as library materials, computer services, programs, data files, storage capacity and personnel by a number of members of a network.
resources	library materials which include but are not limited to print, nonprint (e.g. audiovisual, realia, etc.) and microformats.
school library	a collection of print and audiovisual materials and equipment with staff and physical facilities to serve the identified curricular needs of students and their other interests that may have been stimulated as a result of the instructional program.
serial	a publication issued in successive parts, usually at regular intervals, and, as a rule, intended to be continued indefinitely.
special library	a library maintained by a business firm, association, governmental agency, or other organized group whose collections are for the most part limited in scope to the subject area of interest to the sponsor. Also collections within a school, public, or academic library that are geared to a specific clientele or subject.

standards	objective, observable, and usually quantitative measures of achievement set up as ideals of library service with which a particular library can be compared. Standards may have funding or regulatory implications.
telecommunication	the exchange of information by electrical transmission.
terminal	a device that permits data entry into or data exit from a computer system or computer network, very often a keyboard device similar to a typewriter.
union card catalog	any compilation of printed material related by subject or format in which two or more libraries share responsibility for publishing and/or maintaining.
user	any individual or group with a desire, no matter how casual or how serious, to use libraries and information facilities.